

## BRIAND SEES FRAUD IN GERMAN APPEAL

Suspects Motive of Berlin in  
Declaring Nation In-  
solvent.

NOTE SENT IN REPLY

Reparations Commission Is  
Said to Criticise Her  
Failure.

AWAIT PREMIERS' ACTION

Suggestion Is British Give Up  
Share and Cancel French  
Debt.

PARIS, Dec. 16 (Associated Press).—The entire German reparations problem was virtually placed in the hands of Aristide Briand, the French Premier, and David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, to-night, preparatory to their meeting in London on Monday. This action followed the despatch to Germany by the Reparations Commission of a conventional note which reserved action on Germany's announcement of her inability to meet her forthcoming payments until there has been a consultation by the Allies.

While Premier Briand is reserving comment on Germany's default of the reparations payment high official circles declare that it is known he will take the position that Germany's attempt to declare herself bankrupt is fraudulent, and that before any other question is considered steps must be taken to prevent her avoiding payments by the simple declaration that she is insolvent.

It is understood the Premier will propose that the Supreme Council consider what measures, exclusive of further military occupation provided for in the treaty of Versailles, are most feasible and most likely to produce the desired result of improving German finances and at the same time assuring payments to the Allies. Among these measures is the appointment of a debt commission for Germany, with power to take control of customs duties, tax revenues and revenues from monopolies, and administer them.

The treaty gives the Allies power to take such measures as they see fit in case Germany defaults. This is

held here to justify the setting up of a separate autonomous state on the left bank of the Rhine, which the Allies might exploit for the benefit of reparations.

It is pointed out, probably would be decided upon only as a last resort, the officials declaring that France desired particularly to avoid any action that might be used as a basis of complaints of imperialism, and that for this reason the Ruhr occupation was not considered among the measures in view.

It is pointed out further in official circles that the Wiesbaden agreement been upheld by the Reparations Commission, at least half the sum due from Germany on January 15 would have been paid in kind, enabling her to meet the installment fully.

**Not an Ultimatum.**

Although the note of the Reparations Commission will not be published until noon to-morrow the Associated Press was informed to-night from a most reliable source that it is brief and in no sense could be construed as an ultimatum to the German Government. In some quarters it was said the note deeply criticised Germany for having failed to take adequate measures to balance the budget and bring about financial reforms which might have made possible strict observance of the London agreement, so far as the next year is concerned. This, however, could not be confirmed.

It was learned to-night that when M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George met they probably will have before them all the facts which the commission has gathered in relation to the actual situation in Germany, together with the only method now open to Germany for the next two or three years for meeting her indemnity obligations.

A suggestion has been made that the commission take the money Germany has accumulated for reparations payment and allot it to France. The commission believes this amount to be nearly 200,000,000 gold marks.

There apparently is no official intention to declare Germany in default of her obligations in advance of the Briand-Lloyd George conference, the experts declaring that the effect of such action would only make matters worse.

**Plan Not Yet Formed.**

No definite plan has yet been devised by the Allies for a solution of the indemnity tangle, but information obtained in authoritative quarters indicates that the suggestion receiving the most consideration for the moment is one involving the giving up by Great Britain, in whole or in part, of her share of the indemnity, the cancellation by Great Britain of France's debt through the issuance of German indemnity bonds, Series C, and exclusion from the total of indemnity of items for French and British pensions, these being assumed by the respective governments.

Also it is suggested that the Wiesbaden agreement be ratified and a new division made of the first billion marks of the indemnity paid by Germany in August, and relief be given Germany for from two to four years so far as cash payments are concerned.

In return for these concessions the Allies would exercise strict supervision over German finances through a commission in Berlin and Germany would agree in writing to balance her budget and normalize exchange and effect other financial reforms which would place her in a position to pay a reasonable indemnity at the conclusion of the "reparation holiday."

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (Associated Press).—Chancellor Wirth appeared before the Foreign Affairs and other committees of the Reichstag to-day and made a statement regarding Germany's announcement of her inability to meet the Janu-

ary and February reparations installments.

He argued that the fact that the most competent quarters of one of the greatest financial countries in the world had declared that under the conditions governing Germany's reparations obligations, no loan was possible in England, meant that it was not alone the credit question which stood in the way, but that the whole reparations problem must be brought up afresh.

Germany, the Chancellor continued, now could only await the conversations of the Allied statesmen, and he invited the political parties even to inform him before Christmas whether he might rely on their support.

Germany's petition means the bankruptcy of Chancellor Wirth's policy of fulfillment of Germany's obligations, in the opinion of most of the Nationalist press to-day. Some of these organs assert that Germany's "catastrophe is at hand."

The Liberal and Coalition party organs, on the other hand, express belief that the Government's procedure indicates a new era in the reparations battle and that the situation is bound to take a favorable turn for Germany.

**STINNES MAY VISIT  
AMERICA FOR AID**  
**Thinks It Indispensable to  
Reconstruction of Russia.**

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (Associated Press).—Hugo Stinnes, the financier, is not contemplating a trip to the United States in the near future. His business associates say, however, that it is not unlikely Stinnes eventually will make the trip, in view of the fact that he repeatedly has asserted that American aid is indispensable in the reconstruction of Russia, where he has heavy interests. Stinnes is declared to have already mapped out a programme for the next few months, which will definitely keep him on this side of the ocean.

To-day at a confidential session of the Committee on Foreign Relations Stinnes was present and discussed the reparations question and the Russian problem. Chancellor Wirth also was present. Just what the financier said to the committee remains a secret to all persons except those who attended the meeting. It is rumored, however, that Stinnes had an encounter with Dr. Wirth in connection with his criticism of the Chancellor's reparations policy.

**BRIAND FORCES SENATE  
TO VOTE CONFIDENCE**  
**Threatens to Resign if Debate  
on Vatican Continues.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Dec. 16.

A violent attack by Senator Gaston Doumergue at a night session of the Senate to-night against Premier Briand's policy of restoring French relations with the Vatican, seriously endangered the Cabinet. Senator Doumergue pleaded that it would be unwise for France to resume the policy which, under papal direction in 1870, he said, led to the Franco-German war and which manifested itself throughout the world war in the shape of papal neutrality, but always leaning toward Germany.

The Premier threatened that he would resign unless the debate was closed, and the Senate balloted and gave the Government the smallest vote of confidence Premier Briand has received since he assumed the Premiership, the vote being 174 for to 123 against. This turn of

events did not come, however, until after M. Briand had ascended the tribune for the third time and again threatened to resign unless his policy, which, he said, was calculated to restore France's prestige at the Vatican and enable her to refute the calumnies spread by Catholic agents who were her enemies, was supported.

He made it clear that unless his wishes were complied with he would not make the trip to London to confer with Mr. Lloyd George regarding German reparations.

A report was current in the Senate corridors at midnight to-night that Premier Briand had again threatened to resign unless a vote of confidence was given to him. The Premier apparently feeling that Senator Doumergue's speech was the result of the growing opposition to the Government from both the Right and the Left.

Sensor Doumergue, who formerly was Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, produced official documents to prove that France's counselors in Rome had invariably been against resuming relations with the Vatican.

**ABOLITION OF MARK  
SPECULATION URGED**  
**Continued Rise Causes Nervousness in Berlin.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, Dec. 16.

The continued rise in quotations on the mark early this week and the corresponding fall in industrial stock have created nervousness in banking circles here. It is feared that the failures of last week are going to be followed by others. This feeling was reflected by Dr. Gustav Stresemann in a speech at Rintzenberg, where he said: "Napoleon's first decree as Consul was: 'Whoever speculates in his country's currency ought to be in prison.' We, too, ought to abolish the spirit of speculation in order to flourish again."

**VIENNA EXPECTS FOOD  
RIOTS NEXT MONTH**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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VIENNA, Dec. 16.—More food riots are expected here after the new year owing to the Government's decision to abolish the system whereby it shouldered the difference between the cost of foodstuffs bought abroad and the prices paid by the Austrian consumers.

This alone has prevented serious hardships hitherto, but after January 1 the price of all food supplies will be increased. Then, it is estimated, a loaf of bread will cost 500 kronen, which is more than the ordinary Austrian laborer is able to pay at the present wage schedule.

## PARLIAMENT VOTES FOR RATIFICATION

Continued from First Page.

recent utterances of Lord Carson by regarding Lord Carson of the "unwisdom and rashness" of talking of the Government not daring to go before the country on the treaty. He admitted that the treaty had not evoked enthusiasm, but declared that no settlement following the long clash and ancient antagonism would be likely to elicit enthusiasm.

The Chancellor declared the treaty was the best obtainable under the circumstances. The Irish Lord Birkenhead continued, were a wayward people and nobody was able to say what they would do in unexpected contingencies. But he could say that for the first time, with due and adequate protection for Ulster's legitimate interests, "we have given a population, which is overwhelmingly homogeneous, an opportunity of taking its place by the side of the other communities composing the British Empire." He added that this was a great moment in history.

Remarking that if it were necessary that the settlement be submitted to the last test, which it was the Government's power to apply (to the people), Lord Birkenhead proceeded to give the reasons that led him to believe that his hopes that Ulster would decide to enter the settlement were not wildly extravagant.

Quoting from some passages of Lord Carson's speech, the Chancellor said: "These are wild and foolish words." He also lashed out in his characteristic style at the Marquis of Salisbury and the Duke of Northumberland. He said that the Duke of Northumberland and all soldiers were mad, that all politicians were fools or rogues, and that all workmen were actual or potential Bolsheviks.

Austen Chamberlain, the Government leader, defended not only the action of the Government in concluding the

agreement with Ireland but his own attitude as a member of the Unionist party in supporting it.

"If an Irish settlement has been attained," declared Mr. Chamberlain, "it is only because it is not a party settlement and because it is not a party Government in whose hands the negotiations rested."

Dealing with Ulster's criticism that after Ulster had gained her complete freedom under the act of 1920 the Imperial Government in the treaty had put Ulster into a united Ireland but allowing her the privilege of contracting out of it, Mr. Chamberlain said: "The Government would never have secured recognition by southern Ireland if the right had been given northern Ireland to remain out of the free state."

## PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY EXCURSION December 18, 1921

**\$3.00**  
Round Trip  
Warfare

Tickets good only on special train date for which issued.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

## BRASS

Mr. NORRIS'S "big" novel is rolling up a "big" holiday sale. Put it on your list. Any bookshop can supply it. \$2.00

R. F. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Av., N. Y.

You can help to make Santa Claus a wonderful reality for the children of the tenements if you mail a check now to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East 22nd Street.

## B. Altman & Co.

An Important Reduction Sale  
for to-day (Saturday)

Boys' Quality Suits  
(sizes 8 to 18, but not every pattern in every size)

The materials are desirable smart mixtures, and all of the Suits are equipped with two pairs of knickerbockers

300 Suits reduced to . . . . .	\$9.75
150 Suits reduced to . . . . .	15.00
100 Suits reduced to . . . . .	20.00

A Saturday Sale of  
Boys' and Youths' Shoes  
for school and dress wear

Sizes 11 to 2 . . . . .	at \$4.90 per pair
Sizes 2½ to 6 . . . . .	at 5.75 per pair

The School Shoes are in a Blucher model with wide toe; the Dress Shoes are in a straight-laced model with medium toe. Both models are made of calfskin and may be obtained in either black or tan.

(Departments on Sixth Floor)

A Special Reduction Sale of  
Men's Belt Sets

will be another event of timely interest for to-day (Saturday)

Men's Belt Sets, consisting of detachable sterling silver buckle and one or two straps, variously reduced to  
\$1.95, 2.85 & 4.85 per set

Men's Belt Sets, consisting of detachable buckle of 10-karat gold and one strap,  
reduced to \$10.00 per set

War Revenue tax of 5 per cent. additional

Any one of these Belt Sets would make a distinctive Christmas gift  
(First Floor)

Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue, New York  
Thirty-fourth Street  
Thirty-fifth Street

## Winter Overcoats \$39.75

Many were in our Stocks at Higher Prices



Ulsters  
Town Coats  
Ulsterettes  
Box Coats

The coatings are noteworthy for quality and for richness of pattern. Largely double-faced woollens in shades of brown, gray and heather mixtures.

Double-breasted and single-breasted styles with raglan or regulation shoulders. Some with half-belts; others belted all around.

Tailored to fit and keep fit.

MADE—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

## Gloves for Men

Fine well-made gloves—the kind of present one would like to give to particular men.

Handsewn English Elkskin Gloves \$4.94  
Gusseted fingers, one button and buttonhole. In reindeer shade.

Nutria Fur Lined Mocha Buck Gloves \$7.44  
One clasp. In gray and brown.

MADE—Main Floor, Centre, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co.  
Herald Square  
Inc.  
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